THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year .:
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year .:
Six Months
Three Months
Sunday Bee, One Year
Saturday Bee, One Year
Weekly Bee, One Year OFFICES.

OFFICES.
Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: Singer Block, Corner N
and Twenty-fourth Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: Stock Exchange Bldg.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Com-pany, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Dally, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of November 1898, was as fol-

4 married 2				
lows:				
1	25,015		16	.24,433
2	24,877	10.0	17	.24,110
3	24,831		18	.20,076
4	24,330	1.0	19	
	24,865		20	24,636
	25,285		21	
7	24,322		22	
	24,361		23	
9	30,730		24	
	27,832		25	
	21,427		26	
	24,209		27	
	24,825		28	
	24,352		29	
	24,390		30	
			_	
Total	*********			747,18
Less un	sold and re	turne	d copies	15,32

Net total sales. Net dally average. 24.393 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of November, 1898.

The Cubans are satisfied with President McKinley's message. That would be sure to make the Spaniards dissatisfied with it if they were not already so.

Notary Public.

Only a few more weeks to get in applications for clerkships and janitorships at the approaching legislature, The faithful who have not spoken should find their voices quickly.

After the Peace commission concludes its labors the Spanish might hold a remnant sale of the few colonial possessions left to them and fetch enough to liquidate some of the outstanding bills payable.

The tax commissioner reports fewer complaints than usual against property assessments on the new city tax list. When business is prosperous and the people employed the inclination to shirk taxes is perceptibly reduced.

The German emperor, in his speech opening the Reichstag, spoke in a com- ment for the public and fair treatment plimentary way of the czar's disarmament proposal and this was promptly | The state has notoriously outgrown followed up by a bill to gradually the constitution under which it has been increase the army each year until 1902. This seems like reversing the process.

One V. B. Walker is quoted as pub licly praising the local popocratic organ for its attitude toward the colored race. Is this intended as partial repayment for the support which the popocratic organ accorded Walker as a candidate on the republican legislative ticket at the late election?

The public library and the public schools are educational institutions working along the same lines and their co-operation can not fail to result in the increased efficiency of both. The plans now being worked out for a closer alliance between them should redound to the benefit of the public in a marked degree.

The Bee prints a communication from Andrew Carnegle in which he cites an instance in support of the statement that the farmers of Nebraska have nothing to gain and much to lose in the annexation of the Philippines. How the establishment of island colonies which consume none of the farmer's products is calculated to enlarge his market will which we pay annually to these foreign require an explanation not yet forth- ship owners, as was stated on the floor coming.

There is no more reason why the teachers in the public schools should have to be re-elected every year than there is for the policemen or firemen to be anriers to be reappointed each year. If prove efficiency and discipline it is in the teaching force of the public school

Among the important problems which should have the serious consideration of the charter revision committee is the question of consolidating the city governments of Omaha and South Omaha. While many perplexing difficulties stand in the way, a practicable plan can certainly be devised to obviate all real objections and bring about its consummation before the census takers make their appearance in 1900.

It is a mistake to refer to the newly appointed park commissioners as succeeding particular members of the old board because the board just appointed | rine there must be a change of policy. | class is an entirely new body created by ordinance. No member of the old board whose title was derived under a law that a very large majority of the people conceded to have been invalid can hold are not favorable to the proposition to dents are responsible, in a large measover since the offices are separate and distinct except so far as they are vested with the same duties and responsibili-

The savings banks throughout the east are reducing the interest paid on time deposits, the demand for money at rates previously prevailing being insufficient to enable them to loan funds at their disposal. While the business revival has benefited the producer, it has not increased the income of the non-producing loaner. This in turn should have a tendency to drive more money out of the loan market and into productive channels.

WHAT THE PLEDGES ARE.

complete restoration of the republican party to control of the state government States should not become by far the redemption by the coming legislature of the pledges upon which republican if foreign-built ships were admitted to candidates sought popular support in American registry. The only other practhe recent election.

If these promises are conscientiously and honestly kept, confidence will be and to this there is widespread and firmly established in the future pledges of the party, whereas if they are ignored or violated the people will be reluctant to put further faith in repub lican declarations.

What are the pledges by which the republican members of the legislature are bound? They are found in the platform adopted by the last republican state convention, which in addition to its expressions on national issues proclaims:

We pledge, if restored to control of the state government, an honest and economical administration of public affairs and the introduction of strict business methods into

all state institutions. We pledge the abolition of all unnecessary or sinecure state offices.

We pledge a comprehensive revision of the revenue laws of the state, with a view to more equitable distribution of the tax-bur-We pledge legislation for state control and

regulation of public corporations in the interest of all the people. We pledge the necessary steps toward revision of the state constitution: We call attention to the sham reforms o the triple allied fusion parties who have secured victory at the polls under false pre-

tenses and whose pledges are proved by ex-

perience to be unreliable and utterly worth-

These pledges should each and every one be redeemed and no loophole left for a counter charge of sham reform and false pretenses.

The appropriations for the various state offices and state institutions should be made with a sole view to their economical but not parsimonious administration. The money of the taxpayers should be allotted upon strictly business principles and waste and extravagance rigidly repressed.

All unnecessary and useless state offices should be promptly abolished. Equally important, no new offices or salaried positions should be created not absolutely demanded for the-efficient administration of the public business. As all praiseworthy reform should begin at home, the start should be made by keeping the list of legislative employes strictly within the requirements of the work to be performed.

Revenue law revision has been posponed by successive legislatures until the burdens of unequal taxation have become a crying evil. The problem must be met by a comprehensive enactment that will make the tax system conform to the teachings of experience and the best results achieved in other progressive states.

Whatever legislation is enacted for the control of corporations should be framed in the interest of all the people The aim should be to secure fair treatof the corporations at the same time.

governed for more than twenty years practically without change. method must be devised to secure needed emendments within a reasonable time and without excessive expense. Only by holding these pledges constantly before them and keeping their

action within the lines thus indicated will the republicans in the legislature discharge their full duty to the party and contribute their full share to republican success in the coming contests of 1899 and 1900.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The report of the commissioner of navigation presents most interesting statistics relating to American shipping. which should command the careful attention of all who take an interest in the question of building up a merchant marine equal to the demands of the great and growing commerce of the United States. The figures showing the relatively small tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign trade exhibit our almost complete dependence upon European ship owners-a dependence which has operated to our great disadvantage commercially and for of the senate, \$150,000,000.

It is very generally conceded by those who have given intelligent consideration to this subject that we should not remain in this condition, that our enlarging commerce demands more urnually re-elected or for the mail car- gently than ever before independence of alien ship owners. We have only a there is any place where permanent very small part of the transatlantic tenure of office is most calculated to im- trade. We do not have such share of tries as we might have if we traded States is to reap any commercial beneunder our own flag. Without our own ships we shall be at a disadvantage in the commerce of the Pacific. The maritime nations are not idle. They are constantly increasing their shipping interests, which are encouraged by liberal subsidies. Great Britain, Germany and France understand that in the contest for commerce they must have ships and they are all the time adding to the number of their commerce carriers, the governments not hesitating to make the public treasury aid and promote such

enterprises. It is fully demonstrated that in order It cannot be accomplished under exist- United States will be compelled to coin, and it was promised that the aforesaid ing conditions. It is a safe assertion permit foreign-built vessels to register ure, for the doubts as to the advisability under the American flag. That policy would unquestionably enable us to obsacrifice of our shipbuilding interest, which it is most desirable shall be fos tered and further developed. Marked progress has been made during the last ent devoting its energies to evolving dozen years in American shipbuilding, some plan under which the free silver until today our shipbuilders are recog- and sound money factions of the party nized as the peers of any in the world. in that state can again be united under Whether in the construction of war one party banner. Almost all the 16 sive, silly and extravagant Board of Railway ships or merchant ships they acknowl- to 1 journals have been convinced by

publican success in Nebraska and the labor and is capable of great expansion. There is no reason why the United depends largely, if not solely, upon the greatest ship-building nation. It is needless to say that it could not become so tical course for building up a merchant marine is by means of government aid strongly-rooted opposition.

It is not likely that there will be any legislation on this subject by the present congress, though there will probably be a considerable expression of sentiment when the bill proposing an amendment to the pavigation laws comes up for consideration. It is to be expected, however, that the question of a merchant marine will be definitely dealt with by the next congress.

CURRENCY IN NEW POSSESSIONS. One of the problems in respect to the new possessions which congress will have to solve relates to the currency. This matter is referred to in the report of the secretary of the treasury, though in regard only to Porto Rico. It is of no less if not indeed of greater importance in relation to the Philippines. In Porto Rico, as pointed out in the treasury report, the existing currency consists of Spanish silver coins the bullion value of the largest of which is less than that of the American dollar. This coin, it is stated, bears no fixed

relation to gold, not being anywhere redeemable in gold. Having no established relation in value, this coin has of course constantly fluctuated, according to the course of exchanges between Porto Rico and its foreign markets. Secretary Gage says it is highly important that American capital should find no obstacles in its transfer to and from Porto Rico, if the United States and the island alike are to reap the benefits which ought to flow from their proximity, their new relations and from the enterprising commercial spirit of our people. Such an obstacle exists in a wide difference in the rate of exchange, occasioned by the use of a differing and unrelated currency and

the secretary says the obstacle can and

ought to be removed. The situation in the Philippines 1s practically the same. The currency of the islands is silver and paper, the latter in small amount. The silver is principally of Mexican coinage. According to a report recently made to the Treasury department by a special commissioner appointed to investigate financial and commercial conditions in the Philippines, gold has not been cur- the Philippines something may have to be rent there for many years and the people are so unfamiliar with it that they object to taking it from our troops, The report states that the Mexican dollar of a date previous to 1877-the Spanish government having prohibited the importation of silver dollars coined later than that date-is practically the only money in general circulation. Since the advent of the American forces the embargo imposed by Spain upon the importation of silver dollars has of of keeping exchange rates on a more stable basis, though most of the evils of a currency of fluctuating value still remain. The commissioner says the question of the future currency of the islands is of vital importance to all business men there, nearly all of whom, it appears, are of the opinion that under the present condition the silver currency is the only one suited to the islands. The natives, he says, are conservative to a degree in the matter of their currency and it would be a long and tedious task to educate them to a dollar which would be worth twice that now in circulation.

as the secretary of the treasury says, the currency of Porto Rico is an obstacle to the transfer of American capital to that island, will not the silver currency of the Philippines also be found an obstacle to the transfer to those islands of American capital? They are much more remote than Porto Rico, but the matter of distance can hardly have any bearing on the mat ter. It is purely a question of exchanges. Another consideration is whether we shall have one currency system in a part of our territory and a different system in another part. It would seem that uniformity in this matter is not only desirable, but necessary. It is highly probable that sooner or later Porto Rico will have the gold standard. It is to be inferred that it is in this way Secretary Gage would remove the obstacle to the transfer of American capital which the existing currency in that island presents. Will not the same policy have to be

Undoubtedly this is the case, but if

fits from their possession? Aguinaldo is evidently not in the liba consideration, but returned on the kind fate. outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Now it is announced he is perfectly willing to release the Spanish prisoners in his possession for a consideration. Reports from Washington say he has been informed no money will be paid the prisoners will be released or there coal oil and other things in general use. to build up an American merchant mad will be trouble. It is with this of political brigands deal in the possessions it is to lawmaking body should be made of statute acquire from Spain. Such inclof furnishing ready-made liberty to people who have demonstrated no capacity tain, probably in a very short time, a to understand that its value to the posmerchant marine, but it would be at the sessor depends on the enjoyment of the same privilege by his neighbor.

The Iowa democratic press is at presthis important industry or which would element of the party all hope of even beelers?

be unfavorable to its growth. It now partial success is a dream. They have It is admitted on all sides that re- employs a vast amount of capital and framed several platforms on which to unite, but under the thin veneer is easily discernible the ghost of free our national person, but the president's mescoinage. The newspaper organs of the sage failed to indicate where or what it is. sound money element have unanimously and without hesitancy proclaimed that there can be no family reunion on such basis. The followers of the Chicago platform are therefore considerably agitated over the rejection of their proposal, fearing that unless some acceptable compromise can soon be evolved the separation will result in a decree of absolute divorce, and with it depart all hopes of regaining the flesh-

> Complete returns show that South Dakota has adopted the dispensary liquor law by a small plurality. The law provides not only for state sale of liquors, but also that all liquors consumed or sold in the state must be manufactured by the state. It is estimated that it will require several million dollars to build or purchase the necessary plants to manufacture sufficient thirst extinguisher to satisfy the South Dakota appetite. As the money is not in the treasury and no way in sight to provide it, South Dakota people are again threatened with the necessity of going dry or depending upon the bootlegger.

> According to the Spanish peace commissioners it is very painful for them to haggle over the details of the peace treaty after having been compelled to accept a practically unconditional surrender. But how much more painful it would have been to have refused to treat for peace and to have continued their inglorious war?

The objections voiced in the senate to the appointment of senators, congress men and supreme judges on commis sions to represent the government in international negotiations will certainly elicit sympathetic applause from the vast horde of self-sacrificing statesmen who have never found offices enough to go round once much less to double up.

It is proposed to make one of the qualifications for membership in one house of the Hawaiian legislative as sembly the possession of property valued at \$2,000 and an annual income of \$1,000. There is no need of alarm, however, as no one expects this test to be applied in the states already admitted to the union.

Looks that Way. Philadelphia Times. Whether there is an open door or not in done to hold those obstreperous natives in.

Why Another Partyt J. Sterling Morton thinks the country need

a new party. But it seems to have two already. If the present republican party and the present democratic party are not new parties, what are they?

Hard to Suit Everybody. Already some jealousy among manufacturers is cropping out of the Philippine business. The manufacturers of furs and heavy course been inoperative, with the effect uisters see no chance for an extensive trade look at the bargain from another point of

A Wise Cuban Policy.

view entirely.

The policy of placing native Cubans in office-including those of insurgent sympathies-has been adopted by General Wood at Santiago. He has even made an insurgent colonel chief of the rural police. The policy is a wise one from every consideration. It reassures the insurgent party and prepares the people for an independent government.

Relief from Colonial Burdens. An English traveler in Spain, writing to London newspaper, asserts that during all his journeying he found not a trace of unfriendliness for nor heard a word of abuse of Americans. The repatriated Spanish soldiers have given favorable accounts of their foes, and Americans, for whom the Spaniards seem to have a real liking, would be well received everywhere in Spain. All of which goes to show that the fulminations of Spanish politicians and newspapers do not repre sent the state of public opinion in that coun

try. A sense of relief because of the end of

the war, and their release from the burdens

of an unruly colonial empire, seems to be

the predominant feeling among the people of

the peninsula. Louisiana and the Philippines. Nashville American

About the silliest attempt at argument the expansionists make is the comparison of the acquisition of Louisiana and the contemplated acquisition of the Philippines. In one, Louisiana, there was no germ of national life, no inhabitants save a few traders and scattering tribes of Indians, the climate was the same as our own, and the vast domain was contiguous to and formed a part of our country. Geographically it was ours, political lines alone separating it from us. It was capable of being populated by Americans and of becoming a component part of this country and such it is today. With the the trade of the South American coun- applied to the Philippines if the United other, the Philippines, there is a very decided national life and a species of life, too, which has no kith, kin or sympathy with our own; the country is thickly populated, thousands of miles from our shore, of an entirely different climate and will never be inhabited erating business for his health. Dur- by more than a handfur of Americans, and ing the previous rebellion he agreed to these will leave at the first opportunity, for cease fighting and leave the country for no one is going there except by force of un-

LET US BE JUST.

Sinccures Where Legislative Pruning Knife Should Be Applied.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

The republican party in Nebraska created him and when the proper time arrives boards of commissioners to inspect railroads. The taxpayers, after a few years, were exhorted by fusion reform orators to put a popthe ulist legislature in the state house at Linspawners of such economy and patriotism that every unnecessary office would be abol-

> ished before the first session of the first populist assemblage was half expired. That populist promise was never redeemed. On the contrary, there were always from a dozen to a hundred of unnecessary populists applying for each unnecessary salaried office. Therefore, not a single one of the republican-made sinecures was erased, and the unredeemed pledges of populism were condemned and spit upon by the people at the last election of legislators!

> Will the republicans now repeal the partisan, tax-creating laws which they themselves enacted? Will the republicans abolish the expen-

Commissioners and their secretary? edge no superiors. Nothing should be the result of the last election that with-Will the republicans leave not a grease done which could operate to diminish out the co-operation of the sound money will they save those places for retainers and POINTS OF THE MESSAGE.

St. Louis Republic: We must have colonial policy concealed somewhere about Chicago Tribune: The whole treatment of the war and its consequences is in excellent taste and cannot fail to meet with the approbation of an overwhelming majority of the American people regardless of party

Chicago Record: The statement that the estimated receipts for the year ending July 1, 1899, "upon the basis of present revenue laws," will fall short of expenditures by \$112,000,000 may be taken as assurance that the war revenue law will not be repealed during the present season. Kansas City Journal: The message is

It is characterized by broad statesmanship and executive thoroughness. Necessarily indefinite upon problems now in the hands of various commissions, it is strong and decisive upon questions ripe for congressional action. If long messages are ever pardonable, the length of this one is justifiable. Milwaukee Wisconsin: The great fact who read it in the future is that in 1898 the

United States, notwithstanding the burdens rendered necessary by war, rejoiced in steadily increasing prosperity, while the finances of the government were successfully administered-"its credit having advanced to the first rank and its currency being maintained at the world's highes

Indianapolis News: One can get an excellent idea of the workings of the government by a study of this message. It shows that much has been done, and well done. Our foreign affairs have been ably handled our finances wisely managed and generally the interests of the people have been carefully looked after. The country is prosperous and the nation is strong enough to handle any problems that may present themselves. The message, while it is not a great document, will, nevertheless, strengthen the confidence the people have great n the administration.

BURNING "FIREPROOF" BUILDINGS.

Kansas City Star: There may be no such thing as an absolutely fireproof building. but still, it requires a good deal longer time to reduce to ruin a structure of steel and terra cotta than to consume one that is constructed of wood. The tenants of the one may easily escape from death in the case of fire, while the tenants of the other stand a chance of being cremated alive that is anything but pleasant to contemplate.

Chicago Times-Herald: It is undoubtedly the part of wisdom to limit the height of buildings to a figure that does not defy standpipes and engines. What the figure should be is a practical question for experts to decide, but once it is determined upon it should be made imperative. Chicago already has a limiting ordinance, and it is probable that after Sunday's experience New York will be inclined to follow her example.

Chicago Chronicle: The experience of the terrible fire in New York City Sunday night s proof that architectural science has not yet been able to plan and construct a building indestructible by fire. If a building has any combustible materials in its walls. floors, casements, doors, staircases, window frames and sash, or if its contents, including furniture, are combustible, it is not proof against fire. If a fire is not kindled within it may come from without and destroy the structure.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: There are few fires in Paris, because the buildings which are built to be fireproof, are absolutely fireproof. It is not necessary to comment upon the infamous waste of property by fire in the United States. We burn in the United States in one year more buildings than France burns in thirty years, and that is one reason why France can endure and thrive under a taxation that would seriously cripple our country. Since the close of the slave-holders' rebellion more property has been burned in the United States than would pay for all the money expended in the costly war for the preservation of the

A DECISION ON "TIPPING."

Incle Sam Sets His Face Against a Philadelphia Press.

The United States government has set its foot down on the practice of "tipping." Public servants whose duty requires them to travel may "tip" waiters, porters and expressmen to their heart's content, but it must be at their own expense. The Treasury department will not allow any item of expense for gratuities to servants, hackmen

While the official condemnation of the government will not materially influence the growth and prevalence of this costly and un-American practice, it will source of gratification to tens of thousands of men who traves and who are forced to "tip" servants and others that the government does not propose to encourage the practice. A ruling on the subject has been promulgated by the Treasury department brough Acting Secretary Spaulding. In this it is held that "tips cannot be conidered legitimate charges of expense against

the government. The last ten years have witnessed the growth of the "tipping" custom to a degree where it now embraces practically the entire country. Formerly it was confined to ocean steamers and to a few hotels in New York patronized exclusively by Anglomaniacs. But cheap imitators of the latter and the shoddy new rich took up the custom, spread it from city to city, until today men and women who heartly detest the practice, not because of the money involved, are compelled to submit to it or endure discomfort and treatment often little less than insulting from impudent servants and servile lackeys. A few years ago a small gratuity was received with manifestations of thanks by servants in hotels, dining cars and in restaurants. Now the tip is regarded as an absolute right and in many cases is accepted without thanks or with an air of lofty condescension.

To some men a "tip" is of little consequence. To commercial men and those compelled to travel it is a constant and growing item of expense. It is the contribution of the public to the cash box of the hotel, the restaurant-keeper and the sleeping car company, because lower wages are paid to their servants with the expectation that the deficit will be paid up in "tips" from customers, guests and the pub-

One way to cripple the custom, if not absolutely restrict it to the haunts of its Anglomaniac originators, is for the various associations of traveling commercial men to organize anti-tipping societies. The effect of such a movement, if persisted in, would be the abolition of a practice that had its origin in the cheap and low hotels of Europe, where men paid the unclean waiter a sou or ha'penny extra to secure a larger plece of meat and a greater portion of thus earning \$1,000, or slightly over \$5.55 vegetables than their neighbors.

ANNEXATION AND THE FARMER

Pertinent Inquiry as to Where His Interest is Neglected. NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I see you ask what article there s grown in Nebraska which will be benefited by the acquisition of the Philippines: There is none, but here is something for your farmers to note:

PROVISIONS FOR DEWEY'S FLEET. VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 2.—Advices from New South Wales say that the steamer Culgon has sailed from Sydney with a cargo of provisions for Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The cargo consisted of 5,000 carcasses of mutton, 250 of lambs, 125 tons of potatoes, eighty-one tons of onions and twenty-two tons of carrots.

The president has given away the trade of the Philippines, both of the soil and mine deferential to the people and to congress. of his own country. He has opened the door to Australia, India, Argentine and Russia upon the same terms as to the United States, the latter being thousands of miles further away. Of course the foreigner gets the trade-the American pays the taxes.

It is not too late yet to have the treaty amended in this particular, if the western farmers will only write to their sena-

The giving away of the markets of Amer-Ican territory to the foreigner was a strange day's work for an American president. In day's work for an American president, in the soil and the symbols of authority." guarding the products of the soil and the mine of his own country against the foreigner he should have "shut the door, not borne the knife himself." Yours, ANDREW CARNEGIE.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. Results of the System in Vogue in England.

Chicago News. British postal savings banks report a total of deposits at the close of the fiscal year of between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000, an increase over the preceding year of more than \$20,000,000. During the same period the number of depositors has increased from 6,600,000 to 7,000,000, with an average to depositors of \$75. There is now about one depositor in England and Wales to every five of the population, while in Ireland and Scotland the ratio is one to fourteen. There has also been an increase of 345 offices for deposits during the year, making in all over 12,000 of these people's banks in the United Kingdom, every one of which is as as fast as the government itself.

These figures are convincing evidence of the growing popularity of the postal sav-Scotland the ratio is one to fourteen. There has also been an increase of 345 offices for deposits during the year, making in all over 12,000 of these people's banks in the United Kingdom, every one of which is as safe as the government itself.

the growing popularity of the postal savings banks system in the richest country of Europe. They are also significant of many other things of prime importance to the happiness and prosperity of the people and the stability of the government. A balance of even \$75 in a bank, with the certainty that it will be there when wanted, gives to the depositor a wholly new attitude and relation toward the government and society, and it seems probable that the postal savings system may yet solve. or largely help to solve, the industrial problem and discontent in that country. A man whose savings are cared for by the government which gives him an absolute guaranty against loss naturally comes to look upon constituted authority as a safeguard of his interests and not as an oppressor. Along with this new attitude comes also more provident and frugal, The sixpences and shillings that formerly found their way to the "public" or were spent otherwise without much regard to necessity are now added to the snug little sum in hiding, which can al- I ways be relied upon, as the government never closes the doors of the people's banks against depositors.

A determined effort will be made, prob-A determined effort will be made, probably in the present session of congress, to secure the requisite legislation giving to the people of the United States that the people of the United States the United safe custody of their savings afforded to every citizen of men Lorimer and Boutell and Senator
Mason have signified their intention to
help bring about this needed reform in our
financial system. Such banks have stood
the test of experience in the greatest commercial nation of the world. The need
of such an institution is even more apparent in America and is just now of far men Lorimer and Boutell and Senator parent in America, and is just now of far more importance than any tinkering with the currency. And if the people want such banks they can have them. But they must take the trouble to make their wishes in this respect known to their representatives in congress. Once that is done the battle for postal savings banks will be won.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

We are expanding. Honduras drinks only American beer!

Senator Hawley of Connecticut has beome an energetic bicyclist. Ernest Van Dyck, the grand opera singer, began life as a newspaper man. Governor Pingree of Michigan is a man of remarkably good health, and has not been seriously ill for twenty-five years. The Anglo-American alliance is proceed-

ing along matrimonial lines now, and, as usual, this country, is expected to furnish the capital. Former Chief of Police John McCullagh of New York City, now superintendent of elections, will this week start for Havana to

organize the police force of that city. He

has been commissioned for this duty by the

president. "Two-Boots-Standing-Together" has been deposed as chief of the Tuscarora Indians in northern New York because he has declared himself in favor of woman's rights. Previous to this declaration he had been respected and looked up to by the warriors of his tribe.

Florain, the French caricaturist, was reently asked whether he had found depravity the deeper among the rich or the "There is no such thing as depravity," he replied with all the disdain he could put into his voice. "At the top it is diseased nerves; at the bottom hun

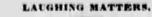
Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree has just ended his fifty-fourth transatlantic trip When he left for England some time ago he had to be carried on a stretcher from a New York hotel to the steamship. He returned to the same hotel too late for Thanksgiving dinner, but in fine health and

spirits. This story is told of Commissioner Peck during his recent stay in Paris. Like all Americans, he was not to be put out by trifles. One night an excitable bellboy woke him by crying that the hotel was on fire. 'How near is it?" he was asked. "In the corridor, monsieur, at No. 15." Well, this room's No. 40; call me again when the fire gets to 38."

Governor-elect Roosevelt of New York, while on his way to Boston, where he was billed to deliver a lecture, was caught in the tremendous snow storm and snowed Having been engaged to write a magazine article he embraced this opportunity. In three hours he had dictated it,



BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., HEW YORK.



Indianapolis Journal: Yabsley-It is true that you left your last boarding house by request-a case of "take your clothes and Mudge-I didn't get to take any clothes.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "You ought to have one of those phonographs in your home, sir. It will repeat everything." It tell you I don't need one-my wife belongs to a sewing society."

Chicago Tribune: "You have never seen our stock yards before. You will find the sight worth seeing, although many fastidious persons turn up their noses at it." "Well, that's not what I am trying to do with my nose. I'm trying to close it down."

Philadelphia North American: Morrel-ton—Oh, horrible! Duxbury has been liv-ing a double life for over a year. Caddeput—No! Tell me about it. Morrelton—Why, he's been riding a wheel in Camden and playing golf in this city.

Detroit Free Press: "Young man," said the investigating philanthropist, "you are ar interesting puzzle to m?. You are too proud to beg, to honest to steal and too lazy to work. How in the world do you manage?"
"I get trusted."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "There was surely music in the air," said Mr. Asbury Peppers, "when those two policemen got to quarreling" don't see where the music came in,"

Chicago Tribune: "When I came to this town, nincteen years ago," said the man with the red nose, "I had just haif a dollar in the world."
"You don't look as if you had much mor'n that now," replied the man with the tobacco-stained chin.
"You can't judge a man by his looks," retorted the other. "I've got \$250,000 in judgments hangin' over me."

ROMANCE OF A ROUGH RIDER.

Denver Post. Before I went away to war
I loved the little maverick,
But somehow seemed afraid of her,
She was so toney an' so slick,
As plump as any 2-year-old
O' blooded stock I ever saw.
An' worth ten times her weight in gold,
Without a blemish or a flaw,
But, bein' the owner's daughter, she
Appeared too good fur sich as me.

Jest after that San Juan affair
I got a letter writ by Kate
That sent my heart off on a tear
That I could scurcely subjugate.
She said she'd read about the fight
An' how us riders did the job,
An' said that allus in her sight
I'd be a hero, then said: "Bob,
I wish the cloud o' war was rent,
Because I'm lonesome since you went!"

I fetched a wild rough rider yell I fetched a wild rough rider yell
Sufficient to stampede a herd.
An' went 'round singin' fur a spell
As gay as a canary bird.
My heart riz in my throat an' blocked
The chute down to my appetite.
An' when the dinner busic squawked
I couldn't eat a cussed bite.
An' in my dreams that night her face
Seemed floatin' round me every place.

When I got back the other day
An' rode out to the ranch I got
Oneasy thinkin' of the way
The gal'd meet me, fur I thought
The gulf atween us seemed to be
Too wide a one fur me to swing.
I but a common cowboy, she
The daughter of a cattle king,
An' somethin' in me seemed to say An' somethin' in me seemed to say That I had better keep away.

I never will forgit how Kate
Grabbed both my hands! Two crystat
leaks
Come from her eyes to irrigate
The roses bloomin' in her cheeks.
Grabbed both my hands in hers, then

Corralled her in my big strong arms!

Close

Our Children's Department,

> we are making today a Grand Special Offering of our broken lot of reefer suits-sizes we have are from 3 years to 7 yrs. They are tweeds. cheviots and cassimeres, trimmed with soutache braid to match suiting, and are exquisite little suits in every respectthey were originally sold at \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8but on account of broken sizes, and to sell them at once, we will make this extra low price of

Your choice of any reefer suit or any size at that



